



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

DANGERS OF 'DIRTY' AIR

The air we breathe—particularly in our cities—is getting so polluted that it is becoming a health hazard, says the U. S. Public Health Service. The "dirty" air is causing respiratory illness and may even help bring on cancer, according to the government agency. Public Health blames fumes from cars and smoke from homes and factories for polluting our air.

ARE WE STRONG ENOUGH?

Uncle Sam plans to cut his armed forces by more than 70,000 men within the next 7 months. That will leave us with a total standing force of some 2,525,000 men by next summer.

Critics, both in Congress and outside, argue that our services are already too small for the job they must do. These people call for a boost instead of a cut in armed units. Administration spokesmen, plus other citizens, say our military forces—equipped with the latest weapons—are fully adequate to defend the nation at home and abroad.

VANGUARD ON THE SHELF

Project Vanguard—the program under which Uncle Sam had planned to launch several earth satellites during the 1957-1958 International Geophysical Year—has been suspended for a time. A number of efforts to hurl baby moons into space by Vanguard rockets failed, though one small sphere was successfully sent aloft last March.

THE 49TH STAR

The nation's new flag, with 49 instead of the present 48 stars, may be ready by Christmas. The White House plans to reveal the design of the new flag around the same time that Alaska will be formally proclaimed a state—sometime before December 25. A special group has been set up to make the changes in our flag.

HOLIDAY MONTH

December is one of the most festive months of the year. It is, of course, when we celebrate Christmas. It is also when the Jewish Feast of Lights generally occurs. Called Hanukkah, this holiday is being celebrated December 7-14 this year.

In addition to religious holidays, Pan American Health Day is celebrated December 2, United Nations Human Rights Day falls on December 10, and our Bill of Rights Day is celebrated December 15.

MENZIES STAYS IN POWER

Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies will continue as head of Australia's government. In elections held not long ago, Mr. Menzies' Conservative-Liberal supporters won out over the Labor opposition for control of Parliament. The majority in this body chooses the Prime Minister.



EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLDS in Georgia won the right to vote by a 1943 state law

Debate on Teen Voting

Should Our Whole Nation Follow Examples Set by Georgia, Kentucky, and the New State of Alaska?

WITH Alaska as a full-fledged member of the federal Union, our country will have 3 states that allow people to cast ballots before reaching the age of 21. Alaska's constitution permits young men and women to take part in elections at 19. The minimum voting age has been 18 in Georgia since 1943, and in Kentucky since 1955.

All the rest of our nation still uses the same age of "political adulthood"—21—that America's English colonists had known in their mother country.

Is it advisable to bring the minimum voting age down below 21? Should additional states be encouraged to follow the example of Georgia, Kentucky, and Alaska? Should our nation as a whole establish a uniform lower limit of 18 or 19? Concerning these questions there are 3 main viewpoints held by various Americans:

1. "The U. S. Constitution should be amended to set a uniform voting age—below 21—throughout America."
2. "People of 18, 19, and 20 are too young to take part in elections, and a reduction in the voting age is therefore unwise."
3. "The voting age should be lowered—but not by federal action. This mat-

ter should be left in the states' hands, where it is now."

In the remainder of this article, these different viewpoints are examined and debated.

Nation-wide measures to reduce the voting age are advocated by a number of prominent citizens. President Eisenhower has at least twice sought a Constitutional amendment on this topic. Shortly after taking office he said: "For years our citizens between the ages of 18 and 21 have, in time of peril, been summoned to fight for America." They should, he concluded, also be allowed to participate fully in the nation's government.

A Constitutional amendment on teen-age voting, as on any other subject, would need approval first by a two-thirds majority in each house of Congress, and then by three-fourths of the states.

People who favor such an amendment argue as follows:

"Young citizens in all states deserve to be given the ballot. A great many 18-year-olds were drafted for military duty in World War II, and young men of that age are currently required to register for eventual service with the armed forces. If a person is old enough

(Concluded on page 2)

Argentina Faces Troubled Times

Big Nation Is Still Trying to Recover from the Period Of Peron's Misrule

CRITICAL days lie ahead for the big South American nation of Argentina. Prices are shooting upward. Dissatisfied workers are threatening strikes at the very time when greater production is desperately needed. To keep order, President Arturo Frondizi has called upon the army to take control of the country.

Various groups and individuals hope to profit from the unrest. Hundreds of miles to the north in his refuge in the Dominican Republic, Juan Peron, former Argentine dictator, is waiting for the moment when he hopes to return and seize control once more. Argentina's communists are trying to prolong the unrest in hopes that it will open their way to power.

U. S. officials and leaders in the other American republics are concerned about the crisis in Argentina. At the moment, an attempt is being made to bolster the economies of the Latin American lands and to create closer Hemisphere ties.

As the second largest of the Latin American republics (Brazil is the biggest), Argentina plays a key role in inter-American affairs. Chaos in that country would hold up current attempts to bring about better conditions in Latin America.

Land and people. Argentina lies about as far south of the equator as the United States lies north of it. Like our nation it stretches from north to south for about 2,000 miles, and most of its area is in the temperate zone.

Argentina, however, is much narrower than our country. Its total area is 1,084,000 square miles as compared to 3,022,387 for the present 48 U. S.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

states. Moreover, that country is much less thickly settled than ours. Total population is 19,108,000—while the United States has more than 175,000,000 people.

The large majority of Argentineans are of European descent with Spanish and Italian blood predominating; but there are many people, too, from other European lands. With ample schools, Argentina is believed to have the

(Concluded on page 6)

Should Youths in Late Teens Be Permitted to Vote?

(Concluded from page 1)

to help defend his country, then surely he should be regarded as old enough to vote.

"Though teen-age boys are not being drafted at present, they would face the responsibility of military service if war occurred. Under the selective service law, our government can call them into the armed forces if necessary. Therefore, as President Eisenhower points out, they should be allowed to help choose the government's leaders.

"Young people are capable of becoming voters at 18. Most of them are permitted to drive cars when they are only 16, and safe driving requires sound judgment.

"U. S. high school graduates today are better informed about current affairs than are many older persons. In high school, the teen-agers have been studying about the workings of national, state, and local governments. Through their classes they have kept in close touch with the problems of our nation and the world.

"Says Governor Robert Meyner of New Jersey: 'We spend a lot of money to educate our youth in order that they may become good citizens. Then we make them wait 3 or 4 years before we let them vote.' For the benefit of our nation and of the young people themselves, we should start earlier in making full use of their knowledge and enthusiasm.

"Teen-agers are accustomed to asking questions and demanding explanations. They would keep candidates on the alert more than do our older voters.

"Meanwhile, there is no reason for anyone to fear that we would be 'turning the country over to youth.' Members of the 18-through-20 group, now numbering roughly 7,000,000, would make up a comparatively small part of the country's entire voting population.

"There is no special magic in the age of 21. Many countries recognize other age limits for political adulthood. Brazil and Uruguay, for example, let 18-year-olds vote.

"As to the method of achieving a reduction in the voting age, federal action would be best. If teen-age voting is desirable at all, it is desirable for the whole country.

"As conditions now stand, the nation is to have 3 different voting ages: 18 in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 in Alaska, and 21 elsewhere. This is confusing, and we should clear up the situation by establishing a uniform age limit—preferably 18 or 19—throughout the United States.

"There is nothing new or unusual about setting voters' qualifications by means of an amendment to the U. S. Constitution. For example, the 19th Amendment, adopted 38 years ago, guaranteed women the ballot on equal terms with men."

Republican Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois is among the U. S. lawmakers who have supported the idea of an amendment to permit teen-age voting. Another is Democratic Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, who comments: "We would have better balance, better government," if 18-year-olds were permitted to cast ballots.

"Don't let youths vote until they reach 21" is a reply frequently heard. People with this viewpoint argue:

"The majority of young people 18 through 21 are just beginning to acquire experience in their first jobs, or are entering military service, or are still in school. Before reaching 21 they can decidedly increase their knowledge—learn more about serving their country and about cooperating with others. They should have this added time and experience before voting. In today's complicated world, the voter needs much preparation.

"It is doubtful whether today's 18-year-olds are as mature as were those of older generations. Many years ago, when the United States was largely rural, young people did chores, helped

reason for lowering the voting age. Teen-agers and 20-year-olds have made excellent war records. They have the youth, the strength, the courage, and the mechanical ability to be good soldiers, sailors, and airmen. But this does not prove that teen-agers have the experience and knowledge which good voters need. It takes much time to acquire political judgment.

"A New York college student once commented: 'Has the United States become so militarized that service in the armed forces is now a standard for judging civic responsibility? . . . The enlistment and draft ages are based on physical maturity. We can't accept

kansas is another official who opposes federal action on the subject.

At present, our federal government lays down no rules on the voting age. The U. S. Constitution leaves regulation of this matter entirely to the various states. The general arguments of people who think this situation should continue are as follows:

"The federal government should handle only those affairs which the states can't manage for themselves. During recent years there has been a tendency for the central government to assume too much authority in too many fields.

"Leaving the voting age in state hands will cause no harm or serious confusion. If our country had no greater sources of confusion with which to contend, it would indeed be fortunate.

"It is sometimes claimed that the states' rights argument is used merely for delay—to stall and prevent teen-age voting, but such an accusation can easily be disproved. Consider this fact: The South, more than any other region, protests vigorously against federal action on matters which it thinks our states can best handle. At the same time, the southern states of Georgia and Kentucky have been pioneers in reduction of the voting age."

In conclusion. Voting is just one of many ways by which the good citizen takes part in national, state, and local affairs. Opinions differ on whether young people in the 18-19-20 age groups should be admitted to the polls. But, regardless of whether they may vote, these youths can and should play an active role in political work.

Teen-agers can become well informed on national and local problems, form opinions and try to convince others, write letters to congressmen and to the newspapers, participate in get-out-the-vote drives, and so on.

Some time ago, one of our nation's prominent political figures told a group of high school students: "Study the issues and discuss them with your parents and other people. You'll be surprised by the amount of influence you can have."

What is *your own* opinion about reduction of the voting age? Write and tell us your views. —By TOM MYER



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

SO GOES AN ARGUMENT over the ballot among young people of draft age

tend the crops, and so on. They learned to accept considerable responsibility while very young.

"At present, of course, there are many youths who carry sizable responsibilities around the home and elsewhere. But, in general, the tendency is toward sheltering young people longer now than formerly. As a result, they don't 'grow up' so quickly. Whether or not this is a bad situation in itself, it is a sound reason for refusing to lower the voting age.

"Many teen-agers, if given the ballot, would fail to use independent judgment. Large numbers would simply vote as their parents do.

"It is true that not all countries regard 21 as a suitable minimum age for voters. Certain democratic nations think it is *too young*. In Denmark and the Netherlands, for example, people can't vote until they reach 23.

"Says former President Harry Truman: 'The more a man knows, the more intelligently he can vote. I do not think he has [enough] knowledge at 18. Twenty-one is a better age; 24 would be *still better*.'

"The fact that we have sometimes drafted men under 21 is not a good

them as a basis for setting [the voting age, which requires] full maturity in judgment.'

"Leave it to the states." Here is a third viewpoint. There are many observers who favor a reduction in the voting age, but who oppose federal action to achieve it. "Let each state do as it pleases," they argue. U. S. Senator Richard Russell, who agrees that 18-year-old voting has "worked out quite well" in his home state of Georgia, is among those who want the whole issue to remain in the hands of the individual states.

Senator Russell and numerous other people who oppose federal action on teen-age voting insist that we should leave such political problems to the state and local governments, except when nation-wide measures are clearly and definitely required. Observers in this group don't think the teen-age voting question is of urgent national concern.

Price Daniel, once a member of the U. S. Senate and now governor of Texas, has said that he favors 19 as the minimum voting age. But he thinks each state should settle the issue for itself. Senator J. W. Fulbright of Ar-

A new plastic globe makes it possible to see how the earth looks from a very high altitude. Six feet in diameter, the globe rotates and shows in detail mountains, valleys, rivers, and bays. Because of its cost—\$10,500—the makers expect to sell the globe only to universities and large firms.

Pronunciations

Alejandro Gomez—ä'lä-hän'drö gó'mäs
Arturo Frondizi—är-tó'rö frón-dé'si
Boris Pasternak—bó-rés' pás'tér-nák'
Dominique George Henri Pire—dó'mi-nék' zhawrzh än-ré pí'r
Elburz—él-bóörz'
Faisal—fä'sul
Hanukkah—hä'nóo-kä
Igor Tamm—é'gawr tám
Ilya Frank—él'yä fränk
Juan Peron—hwän pē-rawn'
Pavel Cherenkov—pā'vél chér-én'kawf
Sha Mohammed Reza Pahlavi—shā mōo-hām'mud rī-zā' pā'luh-vē'
Tehran—tē-hrān'
Zhivago—zhī-vā'gō

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 6, column 4.

1. Political interest will usually *subside* (sūb-sīd') after an election. (a) taper off (b) increase (c) resume (d) end.

2. President Nasser of Egypt is often accused of adopting *irrational* (ir-rāsh'ūn-āl) measures. (a) dictatorial (b) indecisive (c) unreasonable (d) unnecessary.

3. The ambassador refused to *comply* (kōm-plī') with the order from his government. (a) argue (b) act in accordance (c) agree (d) tamper.

4. The contents of the letter were not *divulged* (dī-vūlj'd'). (a) clear (b) significant (c) discussed (d) revealed.

5. Many governments in the Middle and Far East have been the victims of *coup d'états* (kōo-dā'tās'). (a) communist agents (b) financial mismanagement (c) dishonest officials (d) sudden overthrows.

6. The Senate must *ratify* (rāt'i-fi) American treaties with foreign nations. (a) draw up (b) approve (c) supervise (d) announce.

7. Russia often acts in a *bellicose* (bēl'i-kōs) manner. (a) ridiculous (b) peculiar (c) mysterious (d) warlike.

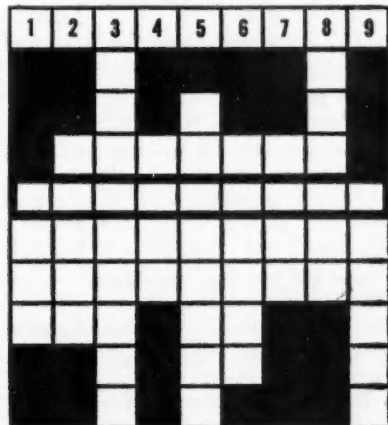
8. Investments by American firms in foreign countries are often *lucrative* (lū'krā-tiv). (a) confiscated (b) profitable (c) financial failures (d) inadequate.

9. Many *eminent* (ēm'i-nēnt) people were present at the meeting. (a) scientific (b) ambitious (c) famous (d) wealthy.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

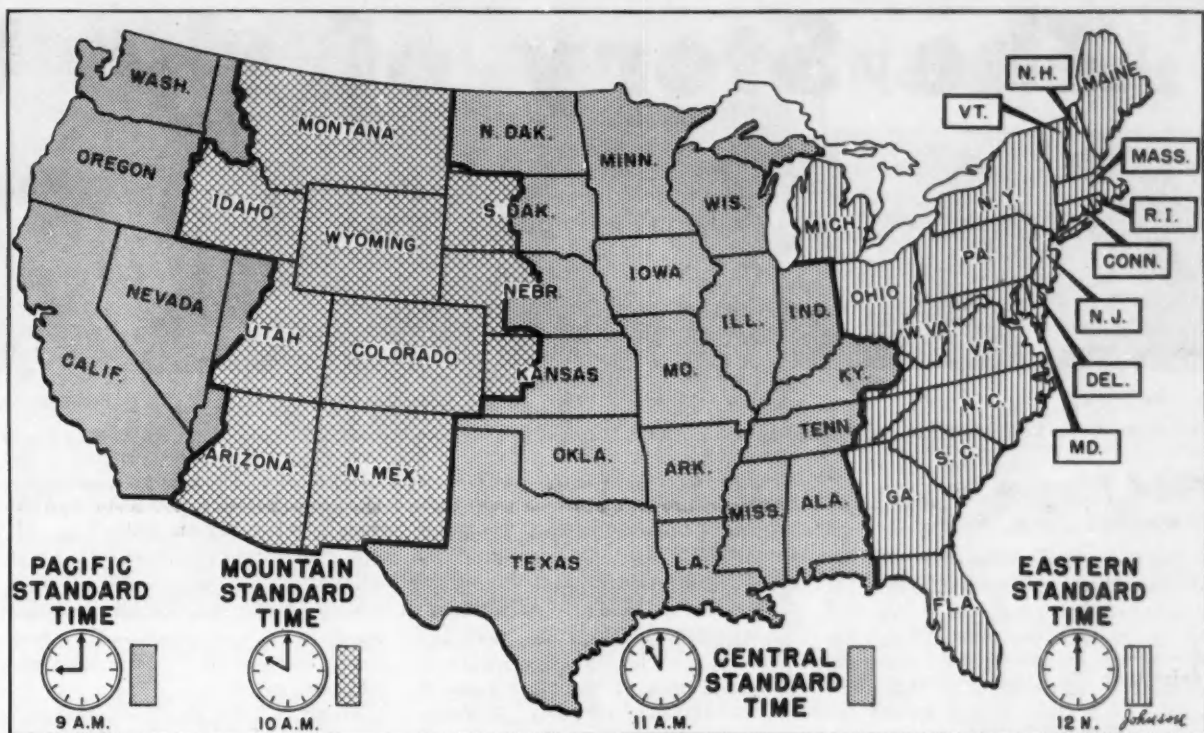
Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a European capital.

- One of Argentina's main products.
- _____ Rights Day is observed on December 10.
- _____, Sweden, is the city where all but one of the Nobel prizes will be awarded.
- The _____ of Iran heads the government of that nation.
- _____ time was put into practice in America during 1883.
- _____ Sudan recently voted to become a republic.
- Monetary unit of Argentina.
- Nineteen-year-olds voted here in recent elections.
- Capital of Iran.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Minnesota. VERTICAL: 1. Gompers; 2. Guinea; 3. economic; 4. Ghana; 5. Berlin; 6. Sudan; 7. Hoffa; 8. Hartley; 9. Albania.



THE FOUR U. S. TIME ZONES. Clocks illustrate time differences from one zone to another across the country.

Good Alibi for Missing a Date Before 1883

Prior to that Year, There Were Hundreds of Time Standards in the Country

SEVENTY-five years ago, an idea was put into practice which affected the everyday lives of people throughout the United States. On November 18, 1883, a system of uniform time zones was established.

Most of us now look upon standard time as something which, like night and day, automatically goes along with our world. This is far from the case, however. During most of history, differences in time have been confusing and puzzling to mankind. Before 1883, individual communities throughout the United States calculated the hour of noon by the instant the sun reached its highest point above some agreed-on landmark.

These estimates were very rough and often resulted in differences among areas situated right next to one another. As one headed across the country, from town to town, there would be a gradual adjustment of a few minutes at each stop for the difference in position of the sun.

Wisconsin alone had 38 different times, while Michigan and Illinois each observed 27. One railroad guidebook gave these helpful instructions to its passengers:

"Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and Northern Central Railway from Baltimore to Wilmington is Philadelphia time which is 5 minutes slower than New York time, 7 minutes faster than Harrisburg time, and 19 minutes faster than Pittsburgh time."

When it was exactly noon in Chicago, it was 11:27 in Omaha, 11:50 in St. Louis, 12:07 in Indianapolis, 12:13 in Cincinnati, and 12:31 in Pittsburgh. For a long while, Kansas City had no uniform time at all. The city's jewelers were the generally accepted timekeepers, but all had their own standards, and few of them agreed.

Railroad officials, who were as confused as everyone else by this situation, began in 1872 to work out some system of uniform time. The leading spirit behind this movement was William F. Allen, managing editor of a railway publication called the *Official Guide*.

Mr. Allen promoted the idea of

dividing the country into 4 time zones. The time within an individual zone would not vary, but there would be exactly an hour's difference between each of the 4 areas.

Finally, in 1883, the railway companies put this plan into operation. The country was divided into 4 belts—Pacific, Mountain, Central, and Eastern. These are the zones which, with slightly different boundaries, still exist today. The railroad time system was not actually written into law until 1918.

In 1884, more than 2 dozen countries sent delegates to an international conference on standard time held in Washington, D. C. This meeting laid

the foundation for our present world system of time zones—a system which, throughout much of the globe, operates like the one we have in the United States.

Today, with radio, television, air travel, and other modern inventions which help knit different parts of our nation closer together, it would be inconceivable not to have uniform time. The fact that our country got along without it until 75 years ago indicates the degree of isolation which still existed among American communities at that time and helps point out the remarkable changes which have occurred since then.

—By TIM COSS

Our Readers Say—

One of your readers recently wrote: "Must we pay a country's debts and fight its wars just to win its friendship?" Many foreign countries need financial aid to stay in existence. If we do not act to help them, they will undoubtedly turn to other countries, and the first one to help them would be Russia. They would thus feel indebted to Russia and could turn to communism.

PATRICIA LONG,
Trenton, Michigan

Instead of sending so much money to foreign countries, why does our government not give more money to our school systems? Many of our smaller schools lack sufficient equipment for giving the students a good scientific education.

RONALD HULSCHIZER,
Carpenter, Iowa

I feel that the Supreme Court is making unlawful and unfortunate use of its interpretative powers. Frequently the Court seems to be stretching the actual words and statements in our Constitution and putting unsound interpretations on certain acts of Congress. They, indeed, seem to be making the law, instead of explaining it.

PHYLLIS MOENSTER,
Cincinnati, Ohio

In the November 10 issue of the *AMERICAN OBSERVER*, a reader asked why we act in a friendly manner toward Russia, since we know that her aim is to

take over the world. It is probably true that the aim of the communists is to take over the world, but can their leaders hope to succeed without the support of the common people?

Soviet leaders spread lies about the free nations so that the Russian people will dislike these nations and help to work against them. By letting the Russian people see our way of living, we can help prevent communist control of the world.

RICK HALBERSTEIN,
Marion, Ohio

Disarmament is our only hope for permanent world peace. However, it would have to be complete disarmament, with inspection. At the present time, it seems that neither Russia nor the United States is ready for disarmament. Russia appears to be "faking" a desire for disarmament merely for propaganda purposes, and the United States still seems to want to get ahead of Russia before disarming.

AGNES MIEDEMA,
Valley City, North Dakota

If more people would try to help juvenile delinquents instead of just talking about helping them, things would be better off. Of course many do help; but, more often than not, people just talk.

MARTHA JOHNSON,
Amenia, New York

(Address letters to: Readers Say, *AMERICAN OBSERVER*, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

The Story of the Week



FOUR RUSSIANS, including author Boris Pasternak, and 3 Americans are among winners of this year's Nobel prizes (see story)

Nobel Prizes to Be Awarded This Week

On Wednesday, December 10, King Gustav VI of Sweden will award a number of Nobel prizes in a great hall in the Swedish capital of Stockholm. On the same day, at Oslo University in the Norwegian capital of Oslo, Norway's King Olav V will award the coveted Nobel Peace Prize.

The prizes are given to individuals or groups doing outstanding work in world peace, physics, chemistry, medicine, and literature. Each Nobel prize consists of a sum of money—over \$40,000—and a gold medal.

The money for the prizes comes from the fortune of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite. His explosives made him rich. When he died, his will provided for the prizes bearing his name.

The Nobel prizes to be awarded this week are:

Peace. To Reverend Dominique George Henri Pire, a Belgian Roman Catholic priest, for the help he has given to refugees from Iron Curtain countries since World War II. He says he will use the prize money of \$41,227 for refugee projects in Belgium and Norway.

Physics. To 3 Soviet scientists—Professors Pavel Cherenkov, Igor Tamm, and Ilya Frank—for their work in nuclear science.

Chemistry. To British Dr. Frederick Sanger for his findings in the field of proteins.

Medicine. To 3 Americans—Drs. George Beadle, Joshua Lederberg, and Edward Tatum for their work on bacteria and heredity.

The Nobel winner in literature will not be present to pick up his prize. He is Boris Pasternak, who was honored for his poetry and for *Doctor Zhivago*, a novel containing sharp criticisms of the Soviet way of life. Criticism and threats from the government in Moscow forced Pasternak to reject the Nobel award.

Human Rights for All—A Goal Worth Achieving

On Wednesday, December 10, the world celebrates Human Rights Day—a day dedicated to the cause of freedom for people everywhere. The occasion is in honor of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which the majority of delegates to the United Nations General Assembly adopted just 10 years ago.

Many countries throughout the world, including the United States, will observe this event. Americans also celebrate a very important day of their own next week. December 15, 1791—167 years ago next Monday—our *Bill of Rights* went into effect.

The first 10 Amendments to the

Constitution, which make up the Bill of Rights, guarantee, among other things, freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, and the right to a fair trial by jury.

Our Bill of Rights is part of the Constitution, which is the basic law of the land. The UN's Declaration of Human Rights, on the other hand, is only a statement of goals. Enforcement of the goals depends on the will of nations and peoples.

In some ways, the UN Declaration sounds like our Declaration of Independence. Our Declaration, for example, states that "all men are created equal." The UN document states "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." It then spells out a number of vital freedoms and privileges to which all humans are entitled.

Obviously, there is still a gigantic gap between what the UN Declaration promises and the conditions under which many people live. Nearly a third of the world's estimated 3 billion inhabitants know only the tyranny of communist rule. Many millions of other persons have also been deprived of "freedom and equality."

But the struggle for freedom and individual liberty will continue in the future just as it has in the past.

Moscow Keeps the Berlin Pot Boiling

The dangerous battle of words over West Berlin continued without letup last week. Both the western powers and Moscow refused to retreat from positions they have taken on this explosive issue. The free nations are determined to stay in the German city, which is surrounded by Soviet-dominated East German soil. The Reds appear to be just as determined to bring West Berlin under the rule of their East German puppets.

The western powers have turned down all Soviet proposals concerning West Berlin on grounds that these

have, as an end result, the domination of that outpost of freedom by the Reds. The latest Moscow suggestion was to make West Berlin a "free city" without armed forces of any kind. Under this arrangement, the city would be self-governing and its freedom "guaranteed" by Russia and other countries.

There is little doubt of Moscow's real intentions under this proposal—to get the western troops out of free Berlin so that the German city would be left at the mercy of nearby East German forces. Russia's "guarantee" of freedom for West Berlin is meaningless, because the Soviets have broken so many of their past agreements with us.

Next week we shall have a main article on the entire Berlin question.

Jet Planes Mean Swift Travel—Also New Problems

A giant plane with swept-back wings takes off from New York's Idlewild Airport and touches ground near historic London some 6 hours later. Such is the speed of the new jet era!

The sleek jets began commercial transatlantic passenger service when a British Comet 4 flashed across the Atlantic on October 4. The British craft was soon followed by Pan American World Airways' Boeing 707 Jet Clipper on the transoceanic hop.

Early next year, American Airlines will start transcontinental jet service with its 707 Flagships between East and West Coast cities. Like the overseas jets, these planes will cut present flying schedules nearly in half. The cross-country trip will take about 4½ hours on the 707's.

The new jet planes mean much faster travel and, passengers say, a smoother and less noisy ride than can be obtained on the propeller-driven craft. In addition, the jets fly so high that they are not disturbed by rough or dangerous weather conditions.

But the jets also bring new prob-

lems to the aviation world. The runways in many cities are too small to handle the huge jets. New airports must be built and old ones enlarged. Also, our airports will be noisier, though manufacturers are spending millions of dollars to suppress the roar and whine of jet engines.

Speaking of millions, the new jets have a fantastically high price tag—from \$1,000,000 to nearly \$5,000,000 apiece. This high cost is a real financial problem to commercial airlines.

Some Early Christmas Shows on Television

A special treat is in store for TV viewers this holiday season. On Sunday, December 14, 2 Christmas shows will appear on NBC. They are a repeat performance of "Amahl and the Night Visitors," at 5:00 p.m., and "The Hallmark Christmas Tree," at 7:00 p.m., EST. Both shows will be in color.

"Amahl and the Night Visitors" will be presented by the NBC Opera Company. It tells the well-known story of a poor shepherd boy and his unusual visitors on a wintry night. "The Hallmark Christmas Tree" will include pantomime, dramatic and humorous skits, ice skating, and many Christmas carols.

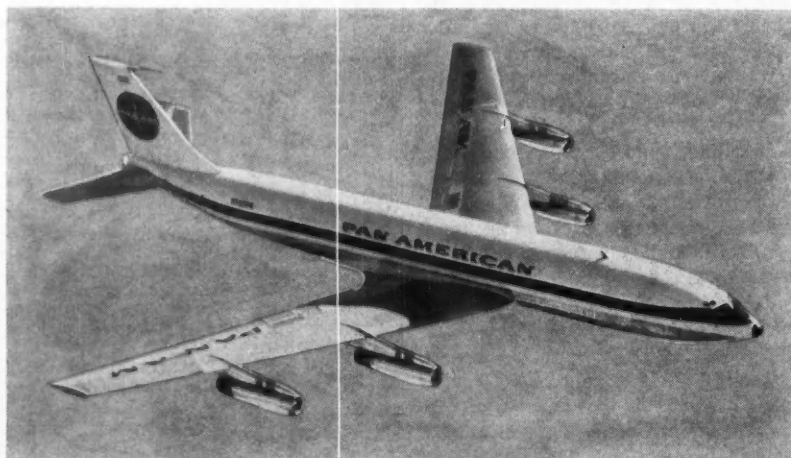
Other TV networks are also planning special Christmas programs to be presented a little later in the holiday season.

Events Move Fast in Rapidly Changing Africa

Events in Africa are moving so swiftly these days that a large map of the continent which we printed last week is already partly out of date. Three important changes have taken place in Africa recently. Ghana and Guinea have decided to join hands and form a single republic, and the French colonies of West African Sudan and Senegal have taken a step toward self-rule.

The plan to unite Ghana and Guinea into one republic must still be approved by the legislatures of both lands, where the idea is expected to win quick support. Also, both countries may have to work out new relationships with Britain and France. Ghana has ties with Britain and other members of the Commonwealth of Nations, and Guinea is a former French colony that still has close bonds with Paris.

When the plan for a union becomes final, the 2 lands combined will have 6,900,000 inhabitants, and an area of around 197,000 square miles—somewhat larger than Washington and Oregon put together. The new republic will be separated by 350 or so miles



BOEING JET, which Pan American World Airways is now using on international routes. Jets will also be carrying passengers on national airways soon.

of French colonial territory—the Ivory Coast. Ghana and Guinea hope that in time the Ivory Coast and other nearby lands will join them in a big Union of West African States.

French Sudan and Senegal have declared themselves republics within the French Community of Nations. As such, they will have control over their home affairs. However, Paris will continue to supervise their foreign relations and defenses.

French Sudan stretches across West Africa from Algeria to Guinea. The big French territory has an area of 460,540 square miles—larger than Texas and California combined—and a population of 3,467,000.

Senegal, also in West Africa, has an area of 80,617 square miles—slightly smaller than Kansas—and some 2,269,000 inhabitants.

Argentina's President Faces Difficult Times

Last May, a tall, scholarly-looking man took the oath of office as President of Argentina. He was Arturo Frondizi, who was elected to that high office the preceding February. Now, less than 8 months after assuming the presidency, Mr. Frondizi faces a host of grave problems (see story beginning on page 1).

Mr. Frondizi, a 50-year-old lawyer, was elected to his country's legislature in 1946. He was one of the small group of lawmakers to vote against the wishes of President Juan Peron, then dictator of Argentina. The outspoken legislator was even jailed for his anti-Peron speeches.

After Peron was ousted from power in 1955, however, Mr. Frondizi stopped his attacks on the former President, and called for the release from prison of his followers. The Peronistas (backers of Peron) supported Frondizi in the February elections. But, since taking office, the President has strongly opposed all Peronista efforts to bring the ex-dictator back to power



ARTURO FRONDIZI, President of Argentina, with his daughter and wife

or revive his policies. That is one reason why Peron supporters are now making all the trouble they can for President Frondizi.

Who's Ahead—Uncle Sam or the Soviets?

Everyone agrees that Uncle Sam took a giant stride forward in the missiles field when the mighty Atlas was successfully fired about 10 days ago. The 100-ton Atlas streaked 6,325 miles across the sky from Cape Canaveral, Florida, to its target area in the South Atlantic within 30 minutes.

After this successful performance, defense spokesmen predicted that a number of these long-range missiles will be in the hands of combat teams within a year or so.

Is Russia ahead of us in this field, behind us, or at just about the same stage? Our leaders disagree over the answer to this question.

Meanwhile, *Aviation Week*, an aero-

nautical magazine, reports that Moscow is now successfully testing the world's first atomic powered aircraft. The publication says that we, by comparison, are still about 4 years away from launching such a plane. Other U.S. experts believe that there is no way of making a definite comparison of this kind.

Men Representing Alaska in Congress

In the 86th Congress which opens early next month, Alaska will add 3 votes to the Democratic column on Capitol Hill—2 in the Senate and 1 in the House. All 3 of Alaska's first voting seats in Congress were taken by Democrats in elections held late in November.

The 49th state's new senators are: Ernest Gruening, a former territorial governor, and E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, a non-voting delegate in Congress for many years. Alaska's only House member is Ralph Rivers, an attorney and mayor of Fairbanks.

Alaska's first governor under statehood is also a Democrat—William Egan, a native of Valdez, Alaska, and a former representative in the territorial legislature. The new state's lawmaking body is also under Democratic control.

Communists Rebuffed At Polls in France

French Premier Charles de Gaulle has new assurances that his people are behind him and his policies. In Parliamentary elections concluded about a week ago, the Premier's supporters won a great majority of the 465 seats in the National Assembly—France's leading legislative body.

The communists were the biggest losers in the French balloting. The Reds, who had had 150 seats in the previous Assembly of 627 members, are now down to 10 places in the new legislature.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) what cities are doing to reduce traffic accidents, and (2) Berlin.

News Quiz

Teen-Age Voting

1. Name 3 areas where Americans are allowed to cast ballots before reaching 21. What is the minimum voting age in each of these places?
2. Give arguments used by people who feel that youths of 18 and 19 are old enough to vote.
3. How do opponents of this viewpoint reply?
4. What arguments are presented by those who favor nation-wide reduction of the voting age through a U. S. Constitutional amendment?
5. Explain the viewpoint of observers who think the various states should be left to settle this issue for themselves.
6. Where do President Eisenhower and former President Truman stand on the question of teen-age voting?
7. Mention some important political activities in which young people can engage, regardless of whether they are allowed to vote.

Discussion

1. In your opinion, what is the proper minimum voting age? Explain.
2. Do you think the voting age should be definitely established through a U. S. Constitutional amendment, or should this matter be left to the individual states? Give reasons for your answer.

Troubled Argentina

1. Why are U. S. officials concerned about conditions in Argentina?
2. Briefly describe the land, people, and resources of that country.
3. How was Peron's rule harmful to Argentina?
4. During the election campaign and immediately afterwards, what course did Frondizi follow in regard to the Peronists?
5. Why did the Argentine President shift his position toward this group?
6. Describe the troubles that Frondizi is having in trying to boost oil production.
7. What steps are being taken to place government finances on a sounder basis?
8. Where is Argentina turning for outside help?

Discussion

1. What do you consider the most urgent problem faced by Argentina's government? Why?
2. What—if anything—do you think the United States should do to help that country? Explain your stand.

Miscellaneous

1. Name the 5 fields in which Nobel prizes are awarded. Why is one of the awards going unclaimed this year?
2. What event does the world observe December 10? Why do Americans celebrate December 15?
3. Explain some of the advantages and problems of commercial jet plane travel.
4. What changes have recently taken place in Africa involving Guinea, Ghana, French Sudan, and Senegal?
5. Tell something about the background of Argentina's President Frondizi.
6. What was the situation before our nation adopted a uniform time system in 1883?
7. Describe the steps being taken by the government of Iran to improve living conditions in that country.

References

- "Post-Peron Argentina Takes Inventory," by Gladys Delmas, *Reporter*, June 12.
- "Argentina: A President in a Squeeze," *Newsweek*, November 24.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Joe College: Say, Jack, I heard you had a fight with your roommate last night.
Jack College: Yes, but when it was over, he came crawling to me on hands and knees.

Joe: What did he say?

Jack: Come out from under that bed, you coward.

The ingenuity of American industry is remarkable. When potato growers began packing their spuds in clear plastic bags,

did the burlap sack industry despair over its lost markets? It did not. The sack makers just began making dresses.

Jennings phoned his wife from the office one afternoon and announced that he had 2 tickets for the theatre.

"That's wonderful, darling," she exclaimed. "I'll start dressing at once."
"Yes, please do," said her husband.
"The tickets are for tomorrow night."

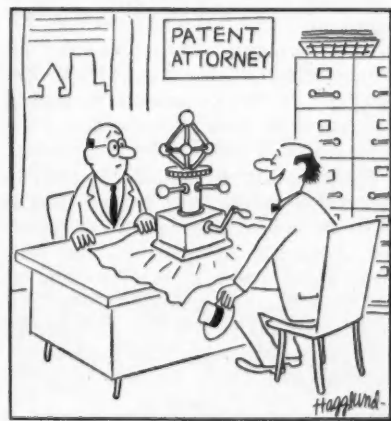
Teacher: How can a single person make so many mistakes?
Pam: Dad's not single; he's married.

I hear they're working on a new TV show about a female private detective. It'll be called "Private Eyeful."

Author Boris Pasternak may be forced to leave Russia, where a man isn't allowed to say what he thinks. Maybe he could move to the United States, where a man is allowed to say what he thinks even when he isn't thinking.

Tourist: How far is it to the next town?
Farmer: About 3 miles as the crow flies.

Tourist: Fine. But how far is it if the crow has to walk and roll a flat tire?



"Your guess is as good as mine."

Argentina's Ills

(Concluded from page 1)

lowest illiteracy rate in Latin America.

The nation's greatest natural asset is the black, fertile soil of the *pampas* (treeless plains) that stretch for about 300 miles outside the capital city of Buenos Aires. Tremendous amounts of wheat and corn are grown there. Cattle are fattened on the plains' thick grasses. Argentina produces so much beef that steaks are eaten in many homes at least twice a day.

Though industry has grown in recent years, the nation generally lacks the minerals that are the basis of industrial growth. Plentiful oil supplies exist, but are not well developed.

The Peron era. With its literate population and fertile lands, why is Argentina in such a mess today? The answer lies mainly in the period of dictatorship that Argentina suffered under Juan Peron between 1945 and 1955.

An army colonel, Peron put his enemies in jail, and ruled as he saw fit. He had himself elected President in 1946 and 1951, but the elections could hardly be called fair. Opposing political groups were kept from campaigning freely.

Peron kept his grip on the country so long by granting special favors to 2 groups—the workers and the army. At the same time, he clamped restrictions on industrialists, landowners, and the middle class.

While improvement of the lot of the poor workers was certainly a desirable objective, Peron's chief goal—it soon became plain—was to entrench himself in power. As one British journalist expressed it:

"The economic policy . . . became in the end an elaborate racket, including various forms of extortion (seizing funds or property illegally), the neglect of the country's basic industries and services, and the squandering of its accumulated resources."

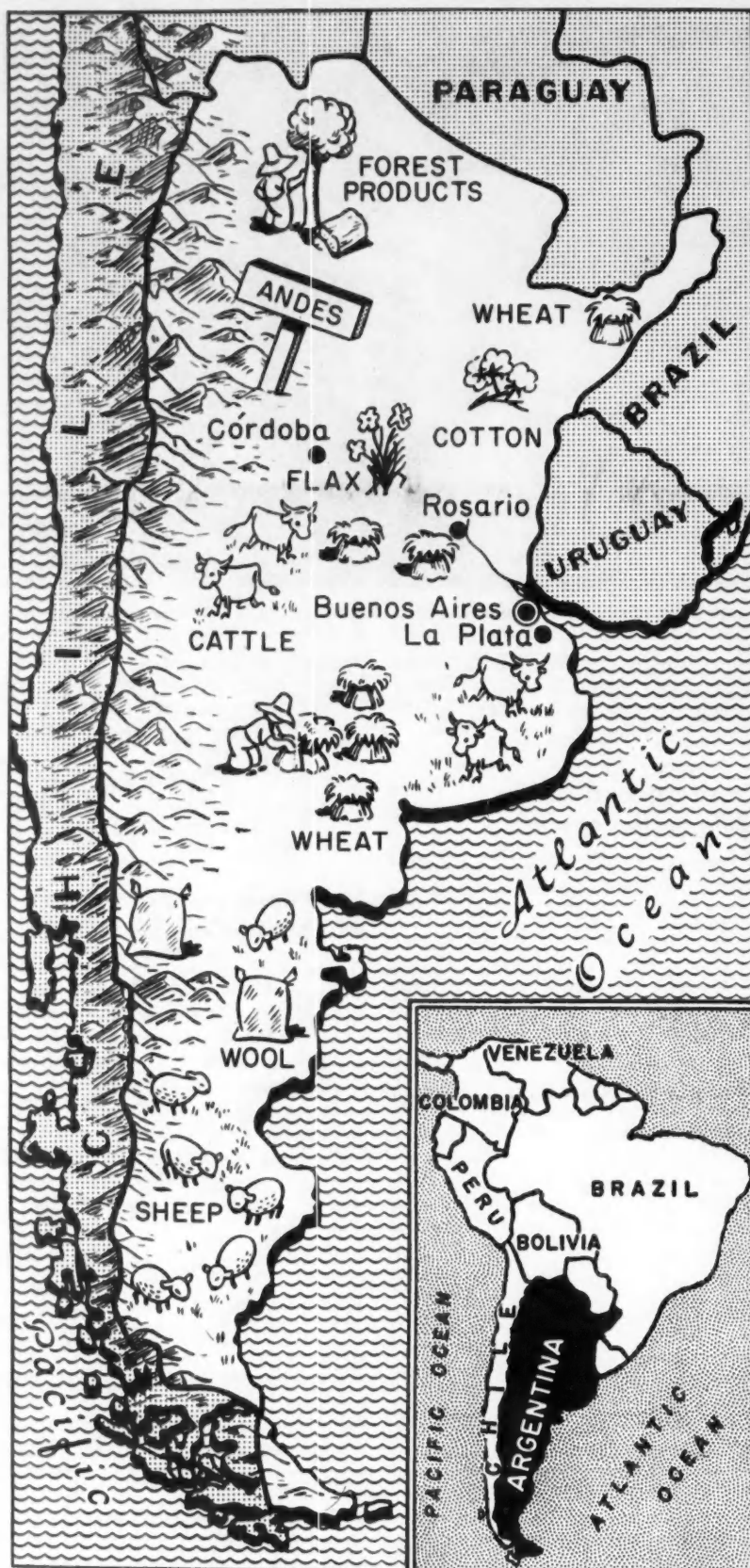
Labor unions came under strict government control, as did the press and radio. By favoring industry at the expense of agriculture, Peron antagonized the landowners. An aggressive campaign against the Roman Catholic Church, to which 90% of Argentina's people belong, also roused strong opposition.

New chapter. The groups that Peron antagonized finally became so sizable that he could no longer muster the support he needed to stay in power. Many leaders of the armed forces turned against him. In 1955, he was forced to turn the government over to a group of generals and flee the country.

For more than 2 years, a caretaker government under military officials ran Argentina, while preparations were made for free elections. Last February, the balloting took place, and Arturo Frondizi, an Argentine citizen of Italian descent, was elected President.

Since Frondizi became President, he has appeared to shift his position. During the election campaign, he accepted the support of Peron's followers, and later pursued a friendly course in dealing with them. Soon after he came into office, he granted a 60% increase in wages to the workers—an act which seemed especially designed to please the Peronists.

Rising unrest. Recently the worsening economic situation has brought



ARGENTINA'S AREA, 1,084,000 square miles, compares with 3,022,387 for present 48 U. S. states. Population: Argentina 19,108,000; U. S., 175,000,000.

about a change of feeling between Frondizi and the Peronists. Rising prices have cut into the value of the *peso* (Argentina's monetary unit). Today it takes 20% more pesos to purchase a given amount of goods than was the case 10 months ago. The nation's sales abroad are dwindling, and the treasury is nearly empty.

Many of Peron's followers have gone on strike, demanding immediate pay boosts. Trying to keep prices from rising and further upsetting the economy, Frondizi finally clamped down last month. Many Peronists who were making trouble were arrested. The nation's Vice President, Alejandro Gomez, was charged with plotting against Frondizi, and was forced to resign.

As these words are written, an uneasy situation prevails in Argentina. The army seems to be keeping the

Peronists under control. But certainly if the nation is to achieve any stability and avoid a complete economic breakdown, Frondizi must take drastic action.

The oil plan. What Argentina badly needs is to save its money and build up its dwindling treasury reserves. This is hard to do so long as the nation has to buy large quantities of foreign oil in order to power its industries and heat its homes. It had to spend more than \$300,000,000 last year on petroleum purchases abroad.

Consequently, President Frondizi feels that the first step in curing his country's ills is to boost the oil output within Argentina. But though there are large supplies of petroleum underground, the oil industry there is so poorly developed that it can produce only about 40% of the petroleum that the country needs.

To boost oil output, Frondizi decided some weeks ago to ask the assistance of American companies. When the first U. S. oilmen arrived in that land, the Peronists and the communists saw the opportunity to make trouble for the government.

They noisily claimed that it was an insult for foreign companies to be permitted to enter Argentina to help build up the government-controlled oil industry. They demanded that the foreign companies be ousted, and that Argentina develop its own oil—something which it is plainly unable to do at the rapid pace that is needed to save the country from economic collapse.

Frondizi's reaction was to call out the army to get the Peronists and Reds in line. But the opposition that these groups are putting up is threatening to delay further the needed increase in petroleum production. The tactics of the Peronists and the Reds are putting a serious crimp in Frondizi's plans for stimulating Argentina's economy.

Other actions. Meanwhile, President Frondizi is taking steps to place government finances on a sounder basis. He has ordered government offices to reduce their expenses by 20%. Postal rates have been doubled, and gasoline—produced by the state oil industry—is expected to be boosted in price by about 60%. Other steps have also been taken to boost the government's income and reduce spending.

Of course, these actions are going to put an additional squeeze on many Argentine citizens—buyers of gasoline, users of the mail service, and so forth. The big question is whether Frondizi's measures can succeed in strengthening the economy without bringing on further unrest.

Outside help. Argentina is also seeking assistance abroad. It has signed a trade agreement with a group of 11 western European nations. In effect, the pact amounts to a \$300,000,000 loan for hard-pressed Argentina.

The Frondizi government has also been negotiating with the Soviet Union. This fall a barter deal was concluded whereby Russia will supply large amounts of oil-drilling equipment in return for Argentine raw materials over the next 3 years.

Last spring when Vice President Richard Nixon visited Latin America, he conferred with President Frondizi on the subject of increased U. S. aid for that country. Up to now, we have granted that nation very little assistance. During the Peron era, relations between Argentina and the United States were generally not very good. Since Peron was ousted, they have improved a great deal.

Today, U. S. officials are taking a sympathetic attitude toward the Frondizi government. They are watching the situation closely there. If the Argentine President succeeds in getting his house in order, the chances of increased U. S. aid will be improved.

Next month President Frondizi is scheduled to visit the United States. He will be in Washington as the guest of President Eisenhower, and will later make a tour across the country. At that time, the question of what the United States should do—if anything—to help Argentina will undoubtedly be discussed. —By HOWARD SWEET

Answers to Know That Word

1. (a) taper off; 2. (c) unreasonable;
3. (b) act in accordance; 4. (d) revealed;
5. (d) sudden overthrows; 6. (b) approve; 7. (d) warlike; 8. (b) profitable;
9. (c) famous.

Fighting Spirit Will Overcome Obstacles

By Clay Coss

BOBBY Layne, football passing star of the Pittsburgh Steelers, recently complimented his team in the following manner:

"It's great to play for this ball club. It has spirit and comes from behind. You always get bad breaks, but you have to overcome them—and that's what this team does."

Teams or individuals, whether they are in sports or other fields of activity, are hard to beat when they possess the quality praised by Bobby Layne.

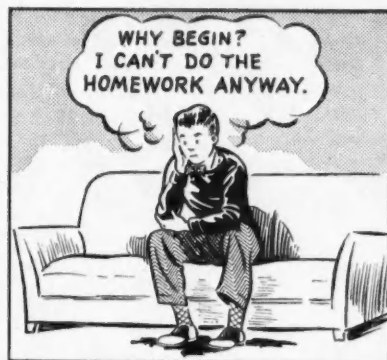
There are many individuals in athletics, school, and the vocational world who perform very well when they are in a good mood and when all conditions are just right for them. But when something is wrong, these people stop trying—stop putting forth their maximum effort.

Possible reasons? They may not feel up to par. The competition may be rougher than usual. The particular job with which they're faced may not interest them or may seem too difficult to bother with. They may think they're being treated unfairly.

Such persons usually have ready excuses. "The breaks were against me." "Why try to do the impossible?" "I just wasn't interested."

It is not these people that we can count upon to maintain and raise our standards in all walks of life. Rather, it is those who perform as well as they possibly can regardless of the difficulties, conditions, or breaks.

The harder the task confronting these latter individuals, the greater



HE MIGHT be surprised if he put forth a really honest effort

the effort and determination they put forth to meet the challenge. They are not quitters or softies. They may not always win or succeed in a particular undertaking, but they never stop trying. They are champions in the truest sense of the word.

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortunes; but great minds rise above them.—Washington Irving

★

No business or study which does not present obstacles, tasking to the full the intellect and the will, is worthy of a man.—W. E. Channing

★

Some minds seem almost to create themselves, springing up under every disadvantage, and working their solitary but irresistible way through a thousand obstacles.

—Washington Irving



ENLISTED MEN check booklet on study courses offered by armed forces

Your Future Military Obligation

Choose from Among a Number of Available Plans

IF you are a young man in your junior or senior year of high school, you are no doubt finding out what you can about your future military obligation. At 18 you are required to register with your nearby selective service board. You may be called up for duty any time after that until you have passed your 26th birthday. (In certain cases, individuals are subject to the draft until 35.)

Should you wait for the call to duty under the draft or join up voluntarily?

If you wait for the draft call, you aren't likely to have any choice as to the branch of service you join. But if you volunteer for service, you can have your pick among the armed services. You can also choose from several different plans of duty offered to young men.

At age 17 to 18½, you can enlist in a plan requiring 6 months of training. Then you must sign up for part-time training in the reserves, totaling 8 years. (Those in the reserve usually drill 1 evening a week and 2 weeks in the summer.) You can also enlist in the National Guard or Air National Guard under a similar type of training program.

Draft or Enlistment

At age 17 to 26, you can volunteer for induction at your draft board and serve 2 years on active duty. This will be followed by 2 years of reserve training plus another 2 years of duty on a stand-by basis. Or you can enlist as a regular for 3 years in the Army or Marines, or for 4 years in the Navy, Coast Guard, or Air Force.

If you plan to go to college, and you are between 18 and 28, you can enter a Reserve Officers' Training Corps program. After college, you must serve 2 years on active duty, followed by 4 years in reserve training. If not needed on active duty, you will take 6 months of training and serve in the reserves for 7½ years.

If you become a skilled worker in an industry engaged in defense activities, or if you study to become a doctor, your draft board may defer you from military duty beyond the age of 26. In that case, however, you may be called to service any time until you

are 35. Doctors may be inducted into service as soon as they complete their medical training.

What are some training opportunities offered by the armed forces?

All branches of the armed services teach a wide variety of skills. Before you are accepted for specialized training, though, you must take a number of aptitude and intelligence tests to find out what natural capabilities you possess.

In the Army, a high school graduate can choose the specific training he wants—if he meets the necessary qualifications for the work. In the Navy and Air Force, he cannot choose a specific type of training, but he can select a general area of work such as electronics, health service, or aviation, among many others.

Useful Training

Military training is highly useful in a large number of civilian occupations. Some of the vocations for which you can get training while in uniform include aircraft mechanic, airline pilot, flight engineer, radar technician, meteorologist (weather forecaster), auto repairman, and a host of others.

Many young men—and women, too—have learned such skills as typing, machine-accounting operations, stenography, and other clerical skills while serving their country.

In addition to offering training programs of their own, the armed forces encourage men to add to their skills and learning through correspondence courses and other special plans. Sometimes regular college classes are held at military posts.

For a handy booklet on various military programs open to you, write to "It's Your Choice," Washington 25, D. C.

—By ANTON BERLE

One of the world's most valuable gems—the Hope Diamond—is now on display at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. The blue stone is valued at \$1,000,000. It weighs about a fourth of a pound. The gem was presented to the government by a New York jewelry firm.

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers the issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated November 3, 10, 17, and December 1. The answer key appears in the December 8 issue of the *Civic Leader*. **Scoring:** If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. As a result of this fall's elections, the Democratic Party will control (a) neither house of Congress; (b) both houses of Congress by small majorities; (c) the Senate, but not the House; (d) both houses of Congress by large majorities.

2. One of the most drastic effects of communist rule in China has been the (a) shortening of the workday; (b) granting of free speech; (c) breaking up of family life; (d) ending of compulsory military service.

3. Under a law enacted by Congress late last summer, federal grants to education will (a) be increased by nearly a billion dollars over a 7-year period; (b) be eliminated entirely by 1960; (c) provide half of the money needed for U. S. schools in 1959; (d) finance new schools for all districts requesting such aid.

4. Of the Soviet satellites in eastern Europe, only Poland (a) has tried to break away from Russian control; (b) permits considerable freedom of expression; (c) has a non-communist government; (d) holds free elections.

5. The Taft-Hartley Act on labor-management relations (a) requires the union shop in all industrial concerns; (b) prohibits the union shop; (c) permits union shop agreements except where they are barred by state laws; (d) says nothing about the union shop.

6. The great majority of America's school-age youths (a) are law-abiding citizens; (b) engage in criminal activities of one kind or another; (c) are likely to become delinquents; (d) have at one time or another been referred to a juvenile court.

7. A major reason for India's importance in the world is that she is (a) Asia's largest communist nation; (b) by far the most prosperous Asian nation; (c) attempting to raise living standards by democratic methods; (d) the only large Asian nation allied with the West.

8. An important provision of the "Kennedy-Ives bill," which nearly passed Congress last session, provided for (a) outlawing the union shop; (b) breaking up the Teamsters' union; (c) prohibiting strikes in major industries; (d) public reporting on the handling of money in union treasuries.

9. In communist China's second 5-year program, great emphasis is being placed on the expansion of (a) small, privately-owned industry; (b) large-scale industry; (c) cottage industries, carried on in farm homes; (d) foreign-owned industry.

10. In recent elections, so-called "right-to-work" laws were voted on in 6 states. These proposals were (a) adopted in all 6; (b) defeated in all of them; (c) defeated in 5 of the 6; (d) declared unconstitutional shortly after the elections were held.

11. In 1890, only 7% of the nation's high-school-age youths were actually attending school. By now this percentage has risen to approximately (a) 90%; (b) 50%; (c) 25%; (d) 75%.

12. Communist programs in East Germany have (a) been accepted enthusiastically by all the people there; (b) caused widespread discontent in that section of Germany; (c) been widely imitated in West Germany; (d) brought prosperity to East Germany.

13. When France recently gave 18 of her overseas territories a choice of remaining in the French Community of Nations, or of withdrawing, (a) 10 colonies voted to withdraw; (b) only Guinea voted to withdraw; (c) all 18 voted to remain in the French federation; (d) all 18 voted to withdraw.

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

14. Third parties have played a significant role in our country's history because they have (a) influenced the major parties; (b) developed most of our outstanding political leaders; (c) often won elections; (d) made elections more interesting.

15. In her trade with the United States, Japan (a) sells to us almost twice as much as she buys from us; (b) buys a little more from us than she sells to us; (c) buys and sells very little; (d) buys from us almost twice as much as she sells to us.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

16. The selection of _____ as winner of the Nobel Prize for literature caused a furor in his native country of Russia.

17. Today, the European land of _____ competes strongly with Britain for industrial supremacy in western Europe.

18. Lewis Strauss, former chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, has been named Secretary of _____.

19. Due to his recent election as governor of the state of _____, Edmund "Pat" Brown is considered a possible Presidential candidate for 1960.

20. This fall, for the first time in over 100 years, the state of _____ elected a Democrat to the U. S. House of Representatives.

21. The United Arab Republic has accepted a Soviet offer of \$100,000,000 to help construct the _____.

22. The big island of _____, off the east coast of Africa, is now a republic within the French community.

23. Fear concerning radioactivity from U. S. and Soviet nuclear tests has been especially strong in the Asian nation of _____.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. Konrad Adenauer

25. John XXIII

26. Nelson Rockefeller

27. Nobusuke Kishi

28. James Hoffa

A. Premier of Japan

B. Premier of Poland

C. Leader of Roman Catholic Church

D. Chancellor of West Germany

E. Elected governor of New York

F. President of Teamsters' union

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter preceding the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in *italics*.

29. The lobbyist's arguments in favor of the bill were *tenuous*. (a) convincing; (b) well presented; (c) entirely false; (d) unsubstantial.

30. The official *disavowed* membership in the communist organization. (a) accepted; (b) confessed; (c) denied; (d) requested.

31. The Navy's need for battleships of the World War II type has been *obviated* by the development of new weapons. (a) made unnecessary; (b) made obvious; (c) indicated; (d) increased.

32. The judge opposed the theory that interests of the state should always *transcend* those of the individual. (a) equal; (b) rise above; (c) undermine; (d) determine.

33. The election results proved the editor's *surmise* to be correct. (a) guess; (b) jest; (c) charge; (d) argument.



SHAH REZA PAHLEVI of Iran is friendly to us and other western nations

Iran Faces Problems

Poverty Among People Stirs Discontent

(This is the ninth in a series of articles on North Africa and the Middle East by Tim Coss, AMERICAN OBSERVER staff member, who visited the area last summer.)

WHEN I arrived during the middle of July at Tehran, capital of Iran, tension in the Middle East was at a peak. The revolt in neighboring Iraq had set off a chain of events which raised the specter of a major war. American troops were moving into Lebanon, while 25 to 40 Russian divisions were reported poised along the Iranian border. As our plane from Israel approached the airport at Tehran, large numbers of jet fighters could be seen taking to the air for maneuvers.

Iran is a little larger than Alaska, with a population of 21,000,000. It is a very poor country. About 85% of the people can neither read nor write. The average person lives on less than \$100 a year. It's not at all unusual to see families sleeping on the ground in vacant lots during the nighttime.

The main cities of Iran are isolated from one another except by air travel. Roads connecting various parts of the country are unpaved and virtually impassable. Comparatively few of even the richest people in Tehran have been to other parts of their nation, although many have traveled extensively in foreign countries.

The main street of Tehran ends at a spot near the foot of the snow-capped Elzburz Mountains which overlook the capital city. A stream tumbling down one of the mountains provides a beautiful setting for several hotels and

homes of well-to-do Iranian citizens.

While I was in Tehran, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi returned from a trip to the United States. Special efforts were put forth to make his homecoming a splendid occasion. The recent overthrow of Iraq's monarchy and assassination of King Faisal had clearly frightened Iranian officials, and they were doing their best to drum up patriotic feeling over the Shah's arrival.

The morning of the day he returned, men and women in the downtown section of Tehran were herded into buses and transported to the route running from the airport to the Shah's palace. Radio stations interspersed patriotic songs and pronouncements with reports on the exact position of the Shah's plane as it headed across Iran. As the time of his arrival neared, planes showered the city with thousands of leaflets proclaiming the great event.

Forced Applause

When the Shah's motorcade finally reached the spot where I was standing, applause rose from the crowds of poorly dressed men, women, and children. It was far from enthusiastic, however. Grim-faced police and soldiers kept a sharp eye on windows of nearby buildings. When I went back to the home of a friend with whom I stayed in Tehran, the paper boy was apologizing for being late, but explained that he had been forced to go out and greet the Shah.

What steps are being taken by the government to better the conditions of people in Iran?

For one thing, the Shah has dis-

tributed more than 350,000 acres of his own personal lands among poor farm families.

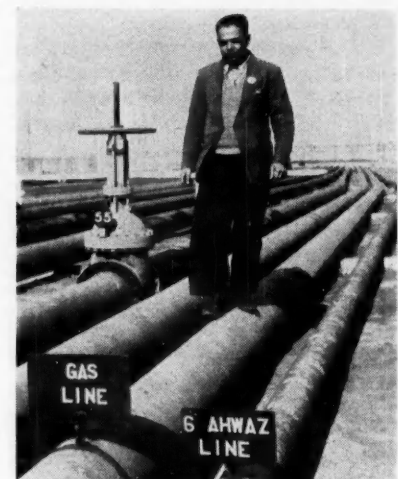
Secondly, Iran is now spending about \$200,000,000 a year on building roads and railroads, increasing the productivity of the land through irrigation projects, and expanding the country's industries. Most of this money comes from oil revenues.

Loans and grants of \$375,000,000 received from the United States since World War II have also helped Iran in her struggle to improve conditions. Iran, a member of the Baghdad Pact, is presently a close friend of our country.

The big question, of course, is whether enough is being done. The large percentage of land in Iran remains in the hands of a few extremely rich landlords. Projects to increase the productivity of the land will be of direct advantage to those who own it, but benefits to the large majority of the population will trickle down only gradually, and indirectly.

It is hard to avoid a comparison between steps being taken in Iran today with those which were being administered in Iraq prior to the revolution. There, the former government was spending 70% of its oil revenues on road building, irrigation projects, and similar programs—an even larger percentage than Iran is spending.

But in Iraq, like in Iran, most of the



IRANIAN inspecting pipeline

land was owned by a small number of people. The majority remained dissatisfied even though much money was being spent on the general development of the country.

Although Iran is not an Arab nation—the people are mainly of Persian stock—Egypt's President Nasser is a popular figure among the masses. His overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy and distribution of large estates among destitute farmers provide a symbol of hope to them.

One encouraging sign on the other side of the ledger is the recent strong stand taken by the Shah on the matter of corruption in the government. He has issued an order prohibiting all government officials and members of the Royal Household from influencing government agencies to sign contracts with private enterprises—often their own. He has also set up a committee to investigate and inquire into public grievances against government agencies, civil or military.

The Shah appears to be a fairly enlightened monarch. If he can wipe out bribery in the government, and speed up the land reform program, he may be successful in combating the discontent which exists in Iran at this time.



IN THE NORTH, Iran shares a frontier with the Soviet Union. These 2 nations are also the only countries with coasts along the inland Caspian Sea.

